



Documentation of the Simulation of the

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*



Conference A

29 March - 2 April 2026

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The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Committee Staff

Director	Ashley Rutenbeck
Chair	Robert Velasco

Agenda

1. Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda
2. Unlocking Potentials for Community-Based Tourism

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
UNDP/1/1	Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda	27 in favor, 3 against, 5 abstentions
UNDP/1/2	Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda	27 in favor, 4 against, 4 abstentions
UNDP/1/3	Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda	27 in favor, 3 against, 5 abstentions
UNDP/1/4	Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda	29 in favor, 2 against, 4 abstentions
UNDP/1/5	Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda	30 in favor, 3 against, 2 abstentions

Summary Report for the The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The The United Nations Development Programme held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda
2. Unlocking Potentials for Community-Based Tourism

The session was attended by representatives of 35 Member States and 1 Observer.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of topic 1, followed by topic 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda.” By Monday, the delegates embodied the spirit of collaboration which led to the production of 6 proposals all of which were received by the Dais. The topics covered by these proposals include poverty reduction, transparency and accountability, data-driven policy and analysis, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, gender equality, infrastructure, funding mechanisms, and inclusion. Monday and Tuesday delegates engaged in robust debates as delegates developed creative and thoughtful approaches to reducing poverty to accelerate efforts towards the 2030 agenda.

On Wednesday, 5 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 5 resolutions following the voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues primarily addressing poverty reduction through improving access to education, employment, social protection, and inclusive economic opportunities. The body demonstrated strong commitment to consensus-building resulting in a productive and professional atmosphere that reflected the delegates’ shared dedication to reducing poverty to accelerate efforts towards the 2030 Agenda.



Code: UNDP/1/1

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda

The United Nations Development Programme,

Having adopted Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948) and its importance to advance the efforts towards the rights of an adequate standard of living and necessary social services,

Recognizing according to the Oxfam International report, "Why the majority of the world's poor are women", published in 2017, 70 percent of the population in poverty are women and girls globally; gender inequality costs over 9 trillion dollars in lost wages for women, girls, and youth in developing countries; and that 75 percent of women are stuck in the informal workforce, not being able to make enough to escape poverty, which highlights that women and girls suffer disproportionately from poverty,

Understanding that globally, women aged 25 to 34 are 25 percent more likely to suffer from extreme poverty compared to men of the same demographic due to a significant lack of opportunities, safe access to work, and unpaid care work as highlighted by the Oxfam International report "An Economy that Works for Women" (2017),

Bearing in mind the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Global Education Monitoring Report (2017), the bottom 20 percent of the global population is 8 times more likely to be left without education as opposed to the wealthiest 20 percent,

Highlighting that, according to the 2023 World Bank report "Ending Learning Poverty and Building Skills", every year of education can account for up to 9 percent increase per hour for wage differences within neglected communities, showcasing the potential for the use of education to counter poverty,

Recognizing that poverty remains multidimensional, requiring coordinated responses across social, economic, and institutional systems, especially using education as a central tool for poverty reduction by expanding access in underserved areas,

Cognizant of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) (2015), Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 (no poverty), 5 (gender equality), and 10 (reduced inequalities), and their intent on the reduction of poverty and the promotion of gender equality,

Acknowledging the efforts of United Nations' Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions in supporting creation of decent jobs and extending social protection to individuals excluded,

Keeping in mind that, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) "2023 Report on the State of Food and Agriculture", food systems currently sustain 3.8 billion people worldwide, or about half the global population and that Oxfam reports that the FAO found in its "The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World", published in 2025 reported that, while global food price inflation peaked at 13.6 percent, Least Developed Countries (LDC) saw a 30 percent increase in inflation, exacerbating the effects of poverty on local populations,

Considering that, as described in Oxfam's Climate Justice Annual Report" (2024), the World Food Program predicts that giving women farmers around the world more resources could reduce the number of hungry and

impoverished people worldwide by 100-150 million, and that investment in small-scale farming has proven to be successful in many countries at reducing food insecurity,

Applauding the efforts of national programs that work in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), such as the Ministry of Social Solidarity's (MoSS) Decent Life initiative in Egypt, and the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)'s Governance and Accelerated Livelihoods Support program in India, which aids in the recognition of needs, and focused action plans for poorest communities,

Commending the work of the Private Sector Engagement Facility (PSEF) as a part of the Support Programme on Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture (SCALA), which provides requesting countries with the means to access tools, streamline funding, and engage private sector actors in agricultural value chains,

Encouraged by the existing collaboration with the United Nations World Food Programme and Oxfam International to launch R4 Rural Resilience Initiatives towards funding projects dedicated towards social safety nets and strengthening social protection systems for rural agricultural communities during climate-related shocks for over 550,000 households in 18 countries,

Recognizing the impact of high interest rates on the liquidity of developing states and their ability to acquire debt and that debt service obligations are crowding out critical public expenditure on health, education, and social protection in lower-income Member States, preventing the funding of programmes that reduce poverty,

Recalling the commitments made under the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015) and General Assembly resolution 79/1 on "The Pact for the Future" (2024) to reform the international financial architecture in support of the *2030 Agenda*,

Appreciating the efforts of the Joint SDG Fund in financing the progress towards implementation of the SDGs and the Green Climate Fund in financing climate initiatives,

Recognizing the potential for Community-Based Tourism (CBT) to foster inclusive economic growth, strengthen local economies, and promote connectivity to rural areas,

Recalling the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) (2007) and the right to food sovereignty, especially as it relates to resource management,

1. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the UNDP in building a state-specific framework for youth centered and gender-responsive education and skill development programs targeting marginalized and underserved populations by:
 - a. Identifying underserved populations through existing social protection systems, educational institutions, and local governmental data with special attention given to women's representation under guidelines from UN Women;
 - b. Promoting international and regional exchanges of expertise, practices, and technical knowledge within local community sectors such as sustainable agriculture, tourism, and renewable energy methods;
 - c. Establishing educational programs and modules that will include:
 - i. Emphasizing the establishment of online educational programs to enhance technological skill sets;

- ii. Analyzing through discussion, projects, and informational presentations how social structures impact vulnerable communities and impede groups such as women from accessing these educational programs to give individuals the ability address such barriers;
 - iii. Informing women and adolescent girls about reproductive health, reproductive decision-making, and sexual rights as barriers in these areas can limit access to education and employment opportunities, particularly for women with caregiving responsibilities, which may restrict workforce participation and lead to unemployment, reinforcing cycles of poverty and economic exclusion;
 - iv. Addressing climate related issues such as food security concerns, disaster prevention and recovery as it relates to poverty reduction;
 - v. Addressing and providing aid to children who are involuntary within the labour market;
 - d. Building partnerships with local vocational institutions, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders for local infrastructure related resources;
 - e. Publishing yearly reports on the number of people the program has reached, infrastructure that has been established, as well as the amount of youth tied to the workforce through the program under the supervision of UNDP as indicators of growth and success;
2. *Proposes* to build a direct connection from the program to the job market within regional sectors to minimize the effects of economic shocks within local communities through public-private partnerships by:
- a. Encouraging collaboration with the UNESCO, among other willing Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and local private and public enterprises of local sectors such as agriculture, tourism and renewable energy to offer new job slots to graduates of the program and therefore encourage community-based employment;
 - b. Supporting job creation through partnerships with collaborating NGOs and private companies for internships and work opportunities parallel to the skills development program providing specific hands-on experience;
 - c. Fostering success of poverty reduction through the promotion of employment data tracking and income generation affiliated to the program with UNDP assistance to streamline future development and progress accordingly;
3. *Fully supports* the advancement of digital innovation and its implementation as a support system for physical infrastructure through:
- a. Enhancing CBT through digital connectivity to promote transportation links and public services to ensure convenient access to rural local communities and facilitating exchange by:
 - i. Informing local communities within Member States how to develop more efficient commercial models with the use of technological programs;
 - ii. Expanding internet access to designated locations in rural communities to enable further outreach to a global audience;

- iii. Investing in digital training that covers economics and the business administration, and to improve the infrastructure management during periods of overload;
 - iv. Implement microloans to rural cooperatives and local tourism activities to improve energy efficiency, digitalization, infrastructures, and cover the expenses to support the business;
 - v. Encouraging the development of safe and reliable rural transport infrastructure to improve access to markets, employment, security, mobility, and essential services for local communities;
 - b. Creating accessible online video footage to be distributed with the global system and volunteer of global professionals that will be shared with Member States populations that will share information such as:
 - i. Recognizing the rights of a person in accordance with the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), especially fundamental worker rights;
 - ii. Reinforcing the rights of a person to be free of any sexual exploitation and/or abuse, the right to be aware of their right to be treated with respect, the right to complain of the treatment you have received;
 - iii. Instructing and implementing specific work skill programs that are designed to streamline participation into the job market;
 - iv. Training on resume writing, interview preparation, how to build a network, and adjacent skills that would be helpful when attempting to enter into the workforce;
 - v. Inviting developing standardized but adaptable training modules, including digital literacy, vocational skills aligned with local labor market needs, and entrepreneurship training, with flexibility for Member States to adjust content to national contexts;
- 4. *Encourages* expansion of the United Nations' Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions program to more low and middle-income Member States and supporting regional platforms for peer learning between Member States;
- 5. *Proposes* the establishment of Social Protection to Employment Pathways (STEP-UP) as an implementation platform inside the existing the United Nations' Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, consisting of experts from UNDP, International Labour Organization (ILO), and the World Bank to translate existing poverty and labor-market evidence into implementation packages by:
 - a. Using the national statistical offices and United Nations' Department of Economic and Social Affairs dataset for diagnostics and assessment of poverty levels in most affected areas;
 - b. Furthering formulation of step-by-step policies and recommendations in collaboration with Member States for national labor markets and social protection systems per Member States' request, or when indicators, such as stagnating poverty reduction, persistently high informality, or major shock, show heightened risk;

- c. Coordinating technical assistance to Member States, if policy recommendations adopted, through United Nations Country Team;
 - d. Mobilizing financing through the Joint SDG Fund and the Green Climate Fund to directly support poverty reduction through employment generation, social protection, and local economic development;
 - e. Promoting South-South and triangular cooperation under STEP-UP, including sharing of national best practices on targeting systems, program delivery, and linking social protection beneficiaries to employment and formalization pathways;
6. *Advocates for* increased funding for national and international poverty reduction programs in developing states through multilateral dialogue between non-private creditors of developing states and those states to reduce their debt burdens which constrain necessary spending to support local poverty reduction programmes, by means of:
- a. Encouraging consideration of effective debt relief measures already being implemented by other United Nations' agencies, prioritizing countries for programmes by reference to the joint International Monetary Fund-World Bank Debt Sustainability Framework, with eligibility accorded to countries classified as facing high distress risk;
 - b. Inviting Member States to voluntarily direct these freed up funds to UNDP-approved projects, which may include the aforementioned programmes in this resolution, and others jointly with the UNDP;
 - c. Supporting coordination among relevant stakeholders through facilitation and implementation advice;
 - d. Promoting transparency and accountability in development financing associated with debt relief under this programme within existing reporting frameworks, including by assessing environmental and social impacts through indicators such as the Human Development Index (HDI) and progress toward SDG fulfillment as reflected in the United Nations' annual SDG reports;
 - e. Encouraging the aforementioned accountability mechanisms to prepare annual reports to creditor parties summarizing the progress of these projects, with their content used to determine continued status of the interest rate roll-downs as laid out in initial restructuring negotiations;
 - f. Encouraging creditor governments to ensure that measures implemented to decrease the debt burden are additional to, and do not displace, new disbursements of Official Development Assistance to recipient countries;
 - g. Promoting the timely cooperation of all involved parties, understanding that effective coordination is essential to achieving efficient, sustainable, and mutually beneficial outcomes;
7. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with the UNDP through action plans similar to the Decent Life and Governance and Accelerated Livelihoods Support initiatives, in order to identify community-specific barriers to sustainable economic development and provide emergency aid during times of economic shock such as additional food, housing, and social service resources, as well as reduce economic, geographic, and bureaucratic barriers through digital innovation, streamlined processes, and community-focused outreach;

8. *Encourages* the further development of biodiverse food systems coinciding with farmer cooperatives and value chains, in order to stabilize food-related risk factors for poverty-stricken families, by:
 - a. Collaborating with Member States and NGOs, in line with UNDRIP principles on Food Sovereignty initiatives in order to promote local community ownership of land and food sources;
 - b. Further inviting Member States to take advantage of existing programs such as PSEF and to expand access for these programs to regional tools and information-sharing networks that can be used to reduce the impacts of food and resource insecurity during economic development projects.



Code: UNDP/1/2

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda

The United Nations Development Programme,

Guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) (2015), particularly: Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 (no poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth),

Desiring progress on SDG target 8.3, “promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services”, in order to help people take the next step from education to stable employment, ensuring long-term effects of poverty reduction policies and programs,

Recognizing the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) and the Multi-Partner Trust Office (MPTF), which clarify the importance of cooperation and the responsibilities in fund management; the SAA that states the importance of connecting donations and funds while having fiduciary accountability according to UN Financial Regulations and Rules, as well as the legal support of MPTF to protect private and public investors,

Acknowledging the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Strategic Plan 2025-2029, specifically the Signature Solution 4, which states the importance of the shift towards digital transformation, and the inclusion of marginalized groups into the development of digital ecosystem,

Affirming the *United Nations Charter* (1945), Article 56 “All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes outlined in Article 55”,

Appreciating the efforts of Member States regarding UNDP-supervised accelerator labs which align with, notably: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals),

Emphasizing that Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are fundamental for developing economies, as well as promoting innovation and growth, and that providing professional workforce support and improved social protection is key for MSME employees from the formal and informal sectors,

Underlining that private development finance must be governed by robust transparency and accountability measures, including a presumption of public disclosure of funding flows and project data, accessible and independent monitoring and grievance mechanisms, consistent with the recommendations of Oxfam International,

1. *Suggests* the establishment of a Strategic Framework under the title “Rural Value Chain Diversification and MSME Formalization Framework”, with the objective of creating voluntary, collaborative long-term and self-sustaining economic growth by facilitating the integration of vulnerable communities into the formal economy by increasing stability and reach of Micro, MSMEs, as a structured pathway framework designed to support the transition from education and vocational training into formal employment, entrepreneurship, and participation in regional and national markets by:

- a. Defining the core vision of the framework as enabling individuals to generate sustainable livelihoods through formal entrepreneurship and access to decent employment, consistent with Oxfam International's emphasis that economic empowerment must be grounded in decent work, with safeguards, and inclusive access to market opportunities;
 - b. Aiming at addressing the current difficulties faced by Member States in translating ongoing development initiatives into long-term and self-sustaining poverty reduction outcomes, particularly in rural areas due to lack of sufficient infrastructure and start up financing;
 - c. Coordinating the Member States response to the current difficulties in translating action being taken within current programmes into long-lasting effects in poverty reduction after the programme has run out;
2. *Further suggests* the designation of an advisory focal point, consisting of UNDP personnel agreed on between the UNDP executive board and a given Member State to:
 - a. Act upon the request of participating Member States by providing non-binding policy recommendations, under the parameters that are considered necessary for each Member State;
 - b. Publish report of the advancement of the Strategic Framework in collaboration with participating Member States;
3. *Acknowledges* that the Framework shall prioritize economically marginalized populations facing compounded barriers to formal economic participation, notably by:
 - a. Empowering women facing gender-specific barriers including limited land tenure security, restricted access to credit, and unpaid care work burdens;
 - b. Providing youth aged 15–35 years with particular focus on facilitating school-to-work and training-to-enterprise transitions;
 - c. Prioritizing rural populations in areas with poverty rates exceeding 50 percent, particularly communities surrounding natural resource extraction sites, conservation areas, and agricultural zones;
 - d. Ensuring accessibility of business development services, financial products, and market infrastructure through universal design principles, for persons with disabilities;
 - e. Facilitate Pastoralist and nomadic communities facing unique formalization challenges due to mobility patterns, with adapted registration and service delivery mechanisms;
 - f. Supporting smallholder farmers and artisanal producers currently operating in informal value chains with potential for sustainable formalization;
4. *Calls upon* each Member State to facilitate the transition between educational programs and workforces by:
 - a. Establishing physical information sharing nodes in rural regions financed through private and public contributions, compiling educational and work opportunities, entrepreneurial studies and other relevant data in by:

- i. Connecting individuals, especially women and youth, with education opportunities and registered employers;
 - ii. Facilitating digital knowledge database sharing between enterprises, educational institutions and individuals; including data on desired skills, expertise of industry leaders, the opportunities in the job sectors and personal testimonies, and geographical specializations, to improve matchmaking among parties;
 - iii. Providing a physical office where applicants may get informed and participate in learning and formation sessions aiming towards their transition from educational environment towards the job market;
 - iv. Connecting the individuals to private and public enterprises at local, regional, national, and international levels;
 - v. Supplying integrated services for business name registration, tax identification numbers, social security enrolment, and sector-specific licenses;
 - vi. Providing mobile registration units conducting periodic circuits to remote areas, reducing travel costs, and lost productive time for rural entrepreneurs;
 - b. Creating digital registration platforms with offline functionality, accepting mobile-based submissions where internet connectivity is unreliable aiming to enhance the goals highlighted in clause 4.a. and connect the individuals to private and public enterprises at local, regional, national and international;
 - c. Issuing the capacitating, training and scholarships to which individuals may apply through the physical or digital hubs to access to the funds under the agreed parameters and with the goal to support entrepreneurship and investment;
5. *Stresses* the importance of technical capacity building as a prerequisite for enabling MSMEs to meet national, regional, and international market requirements, with particular emphasis on standards harmonization that creates consistent quality expectations and technology transfer that provides MSMEs with the tools to meet those standards, achieved by:
- a. Harmonizing standards, with the cooperation of regional groupings and their successful efforts, aligned with international norms while recognizing appropriate technology levels for small-scale producers;
 - b. Enhancing voluntary technology partnerships with full respect of intellectual property rights with mutually agreed terms, facilitating access to appropriate processing equipment, renewable energy systems, water-efficient technologies, and climate-smart production methods through equipment leasing programs, subsidized purchases, shared facility models, demonstration farms, and processing centres;
 - c. Encouraging the integration of private-sector digital infrastructure investment, including through partnerships with technology-leading Member States, to expand rural connectivity while avoiding overreliance on one financing mechanisms;
6. *Calls upon* the various UNDP's Regional Programmes, together with relevant regional banks, to support the scaling of national infrastructure development projects prioritizing tourism road maintenance, airstrip

improvements, and other necessary infrastructure with efforts concentrating on:

- a. Enhancing linkages connecting neighbouring states, specifically road networks and border post improvements under regional frameworks such as the SADC Tourism Protocol or others;
- b. Increasing community access routes connecting rural communities with main tourism centres and routes;
- c. Using community employment, local procurement, and skills training throughout the scaling process;
- d. Emphasizing the positive effects of public-private partnerships as well as debt-sustainable financing which strengthens long-term viability and inclusivity;

7. *Recommends* to Member States that the funding for the Strategic Framework be financed through sources such as:

- a. Further invites private funding from private sector enterprises, individuals, corporate bodies, and so on, through voluntary donations and investment towards the Framework, subject to transparency and accountability in line with Oxfam's recommendations on responsible private and blended development finance by advocating for increased engagement of private sector actors, particularly from established, innovation-driven economies, in supporting MSME growth through investment, mentorship, and integration into global value chains;
- b. Encourages voluntary public funding provided by national governments towards targeted and sustainable poverty reduction measures, which may involve:
 - i. Initiating nationally organized conditional cash transfers, directly from the government to their citizens registered in this transfer program;
 - ii. Supplying resource funding, involving financing of physical as well as digital infrastructure coming from national level;

8. *Affirms* that conditional cash transfer funds under national prerogative will be directed to individuals or households, where appropriate, that meet requirements such as:

- a. Households below the World Bank's international poverty line of \$3.00 per day at 2021, adjusting with inflation, purchasing poverty parity who meet certain education-related conditions as outlined by individual Member States;
- b. Entrepreneurs below the World Bank's poverty line or within the lower class, as defined by a given Member State, prioritizing women, youth, and members of other marginalized groups;

9. *Emphasizes* Member States to streamline business formalization processes, for MSMEs, notably in rural areas, through:

- a. Requesting regulatory compliance exempting enterprises below turnover thresholds to be decided by each Member State, but guided by the benchmark range of USD 20'000 to 50'000 annually for the strongest exemption and USD 50'000 to 200'000 for partial exemption, from complex reporting requirements in favour of simplified financial statement regimes, mandatory external audits, presumptive tax reporting and minimal licence renewal reporting while

maintaining basic health, safety, and environmental standards;

- b. Implementing tax incentives including but not limited to, tax holidays for newly formalized rural MSMEs, reduced corporate tax rates for MSMEs employing majorly youth or women, and VAT exemptions on agricultural inputs and processing equipment;

10. *Proposes* participating Member States to voluntarily delegate an administrative and fiduciary agent, such as the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF) to work in collaboration with the national governments and the suggested recommendations provided by Oxfam International, in accordance with internationally recognized standards of responsible development finance, to oversee:

- a. Endorsing impartial fiduciary management;
- b. Supervising financial movements among parties as well as committing to the proportional influence per the investment;
- c. Highlighting the aspects which private investment brings, such as knowledge, personnel, and most importantly, the investment;
- d. Affirming correct management of funds and donations to avoid any leakage and abnormal transaction;

11. *Proposes* that the Strategic Framework will begin to be carried out 3 months after the resolution is approved.



Code: UNDP/1/3

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda

The United Nations Development Programme,

Recognizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) (2015), especially Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 (no poverty), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities),

Acknowledging the multifaceted causes and consequences of poverty,

Guided by the existing Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), capturing health, education, and living standards deprivations through 10 specific factors, indicating that in 2025, around 1.1 billion people globally live in multidimensional poverty,

Affirming its satisfaction with the inclusion of climate vulnerability, using climate hazard data, as an indicator for multidimensional poverty for the first time in the 2025 MPI report,

Deeply concerned that by 2030, nearly 622 million people, which accounts for about 7.3 percent of the global population, are projected to remain in extreme poverty,

Taking note of the fact that most Member States are not meeting the Official Development Assistance (ODA) benchmark 0.7 percent of Gross National Income investment in international development assistance,

Further recognizing that ODA should be allocated for the purpose of transforming developing Member States from aid recipients to aid donors, through targeted bilateral aid, specifically when developed Member States adopt developing Member States as “programme countries,” as well as through multilateral aid, when developed countries adopt “partner regions”,

Taking into account initiatives regarding national poverty eradication such as Côte d’Ivoire’s Entrepreneurial Innovation Hubs (EIH), Nigeria’s for Women Project (NFWP) and Bangladesh’s National Social Security Strategy (NSSS),

Saluting existing initiatives such as the Relief, Employment, and Vital Infrastructure for the Vulnerable in Emergencies (REVIVE), which incentivizes bilateral intervention in Member States hit with crises causing poverty and general suffering,

Aware of the current role of the High-Level Political Forum, which is a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) platform responsible for monitoring Member States’ progress towards the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda,

Noting the significant obstacles currently disproportionately affecting women and children, especially those in economically precarious positions, such as those living in rural areas, and those affected by the digital divide,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to voluntarily develop and implement Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) as a tool for digital inclusion, monitoring, and reduction of the effects of multidimensional poverty, by:
 - a. Developing digital architecture to create national digital registries by leveraging:
 - i. Existing infrastructure;
 - ii. Regional international organization partnerships to share infrastructure and knowledge;
 - iii. Bilateral or multilateral voluntary partnerships pertaining to infrastructure sharing, with special emphasis on regional cooperation;
 - iv. South-South and triangular cooperation;
 - b. Collecting anonymized, consent-based data, adhering to national data protection laws from social services applications, online banking reports, and beneficiary records, including citizens in the data collection process;
2. *Encourages* the expansion of the MPI to achieve a comprehensive view of national and regional realities:
 - a. Reorganizing existing data to include new areas of measurements, such as digital inclusion, climate vulnerability, and health outcomes, such as healthy life expectancy, and based on social determinants of health defined by the World Health Organization (WHO);
 - b. Including additional data collected in the national digital registries through national DPI;
 - c. Creating a Multidimensional Poverty Dashboard that compiles all the data, to:
 - i. Support organizations like the UNDP and Member States in tracking and monitoring multidimensional poverty across Member States and regions;
 - ii. Utilize the processed data from the MPI to suggest informed policy advice tailored to specific conditions and needs;
 - iii. Facilitate transparency and data sharing, improving coordination across regions;
3. *Encourages* the High-Level Political Forum to make improvements to the Voluntary National Review System by:
 - a. Recommending all Member States to adhere to a new international standardized methodology while conducting annual reviews of SDGs and *2030 Agenda* progress reviews;
 - b. Advising reports to be processed by United Nations Regional Commissions and reviewed by the UNDP to increase knowledge-sharing;
4. *Recommends* the expansion of Member-State specific and UNDP supported local and regional public policy to offer adequate national solutions and strengthen investments in necessary frameworks in social, economic, and environmental policies, especially concerning:
 - a. Recommendations for youth-centred public services, such as Côte d'Ivoire's EIH, which enhance youth employability through digital platforms, innovative equipment, and enhanced accessibility to training in universities and vocational centers;

- b. The empowerment of women, similarly to the NFWP, that supports the livelihoods of women in targeted areas of Nigeria by building social capital initiatives, skills training, new innovations, and partnerships for socioeconomic uplifting;
 - c. Supporting rural communities through service programs, such as Bangladesh's NSSS, that transition monthly fixed allowances into shock-responsive transfers, protecting rural and marginalized communities during unforeseen crises;
5. *Emphasizes* the need for optimal and efficient utilization of ODA by:
- a. Encouraging Member States to meet ODA guidelines as it relates to international development assistance;
 - b. Maximizing efficacy of recommending United Nations Regional Commissions conduct assessments and present reports to UNDP every five years of their Member States, for the purpose of matching developed and developing countries based on their identified strengths and needs, both bilaterally through proposed "programme countries," and multilaterally through "partner regions";
 - c. Encouraging bilateral or multilateral collaboration between developing and developed Member States, modelled after the Republic of Korea's REVIVE initiative and other successful initiatives like it to provide aid to developing Member States in a situation of crisis:
 - i. To improve the resilience of developing countries affected by war, food shortage, droughts, and destruction of essential services by taking into account immediate needs and sustainable solutions by:
 - 1. Renewing the operation of agriculture sites and essential industries that were destroyed or limited in a crisis situation, to reemploy members of affected communities;
 - 2. Implementing improvements in technology linked to the essential services that were destroyed;
 - 3. Operating these decisions according to the will of the developing Member State, in accordance with their long-term needs;
 - ii. To leverage data collected through DPI initiatives as a way to facilitate the deployment of solutions to the crises.



Code: UNDP/1/4

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts Towards the 2030 Agenda

The United Nations Development Programme,

Reasserting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 (no poverty) of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda) (2015) to put an end to poverty in all its manifestations by advocating for social protection systems promoting equal access to economic resources, basic services, and natural disasters resilience,

Recognizing SDG target 4.4, which calls for increasing, the number of people with relevant skills for financial success in order to strengthen local communities through a training program that includes the development of language proficiency and skills in the hospitality sector,

Reaffirming the importance of SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), as it remains a cornerstone in reducing poverty to accelerate efforts towards the 2030 Agenda,

Emphasizing SDG target 8.9, which promotes sustainable and inclusive tourism as a key driver of local development, and highlighting Community-Based Tourism (CBT) as a practical approach that empowers local populations, fosters community ownership, and ensures that economic benefits are retained within local economies,

Considering the report “Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals - Journey to 2023” published by the UNDP and United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), as it addresses that tourism and SDG goals are not mutually exclusive,

Recalling Article 23.1 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948), everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work, and protection against unemployment,

Greatly conscious that, as addressed in article 25 of the UDHR, poverty arises from systemic funding inequality in smaller communities,

Understanding that international funding comes from sources often unable to fully grasp the severity of certain Member States and local communities' situations because of issues like proximity, geolocation, and cultural and technological disconnect,

Deeply Concerned by the report, “The contribution of tourism to trade and development” (2010) from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), regarding the economic leakage of tourism, reaching up to 50 percent of total revenues for developing countries,

Comprehending the importance of transparency in funding and donor accountability as a means to combat corruption and support effective use of resources, especially in smaller sectors like local community tourism,

Acknowledging the ST-EP initiative of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (2003) (UNWTO), which emphasizes the potential of sustainable tourism and its ability to eliminate poverty by creating employment, supporting local communities, and promoting equitable and inclusive development,

Recalling the positive benefits of the Safety Nets and Resilience Project (SNARP) in delivering immediate urgent relief in sectors like climate relief, cash transfers, cash for work programs, and small-scale community tourism,

Highlighting the beneficial effects of national social registry programs implemented in developing Member States in targeting aid towards youth and women-led businesses,

Calling attention to the Tourism Online Academy developed by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) to promote economic growth and development in local and rural communities by developing skill sets across all industries,

Reaffirming that the annual fund allocation to the UNDP and to donor States is designed to promote the economic development and welfare of Member States, considering inclusion, access to healthcare, and gender equality,

1. *Calls* for the development and adoption of an internationally recognized Community-Based Tourism (CBT) certification label aligned with international standards, such as those from the Global Sustainable Tourism Council, in order to ensure that revenues from tourism remain within local communities:
 - a. Ensuring the creation of a label that identifies local businesses that display and uphold certain standards as defined by the UNDP advisory panel and upheld at the Member States' discretion:
 - i. Encouraging locally owned and operated businesses by identifying them with the label, therefore providing them with a competitive advantage;
 - ii. Seeking active reinvestment of profits back into the local community to ensure sustainable economic growth;
 - iii. Trusting this certification label is intended to increase interest in CBT around the globe and thereby lift people out of poverty;
 - iv. Proclaiming that because of the certification label, Member States will also be incentivized to increase funding for their national CBT projects;
 - b. Recommends the establishment of a UNDP advisory panel to help implement the CBT certification label in willing Member States:
 - i. Suggesting the panel be composed of qualified experts, from Member States, appointed by the UNDP, ensuring balanced representation;
 - ii. Endorses those with relevant experience in tourism and community development as experts;
 - iii. Working in tandem with Member States, the UNDP advisory panel upholds an assistive role, providing support and guidance to Member States when needed;
 - c. Encourages certification criteria to be based on measurable indicators such as local ownership, local employment rates, and reinvestments within the community:
 - i. Encouraging local employment practices that promote gender equality and youth inclusion, including equal and fair pay, to support all members of the communities;

- ii. Endorsing CBT projects to take SDG 15: Life on Land into account for climate stability within the local communities;
 - iii. Emphasizing the importance of taking all marginalized communities into account when establishing CBT projects;
 - iv. Calling upon said panel to specify certification criteria and milestones on the way to full certification with the help of the report on “Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals - Journey to 2023”;
 - d. Requests periodic monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure continued compliance with certification standards:
 - i. Certifications and monitoring should be primarily managed by Member States’ national tourism departments and advised by the UNDP panel;
 - ii. Establishing an evaluation of the CBT project’s success that will be presented in an annual report following an annual review by the UNDP panel;
 - e. Intends to use the knowledge and data obtained from CBT projects to create knowledge exchange and dissemination, and support future CBT projects;
2. *Encourages* Member States to create a Tourism Reinvestment Programme that features a community fund, managed by a UNDP panel and community representatives, allocated from a recommended fee that is primarily applied to large tourism operators for the sale of selected tourism-related activities by:
- a. Suggesting that each Member State consider implementing a fee for the sale of tickets and accommodations for tourism operators, such as:
 - i. Encouraging the fee, which consists of a percentage, determined by Member States with the support of UNDP, applied to services linked to tourism (e.g, hotels);
 - ii. Promoting opportunities for local operators to benefit from lower fees or no fees, as this contribution aims to encourage locally owned businesses;
 - b. Promoting the reinvestment of the community fund to be used in both the tourism sector and the modernization of local equipment and amenities to ensure that local producers and services meet reasonable tourist standards by:
 - i. Calling upon modernizing agriculture and production chains to reduce dependence on foreign goods in order to reduce import leakage and improve self-sufficiency;
 - ii. Urging Member States to aid communities in establishing the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation for all, through community wells and water fountains, as outlined in SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation);
3. *Encourages* the participation in local business partnerships with the UNWTO Tourism Online Academy to implement local residents’ skills with practical knowledge in hospitality, customer service, communication, and languages in order to:
- a. Prioritize partnerships with local businesses and educational institutions to create accessible training centers offering courses in multiple languages and professional skills to encourage growth in the local labor force:

- i. Supporting the promotion of gender equality through proactive participation to ensure equal and inclusive access to training for women and minorities in local economic activities;
 - ii. Encouraging the enhancement of access to tourism and language training in rural areas, by inviting Member States to invest in digital public infrastructures (DPI), subsidize internet access, and develop locally adapted e-learning platforms to reach geographically isolated communities;
 - b. Request regular evaluation of the program through yearly metrics evaluated through a cumulative report released every five years;
- 4. *Encourages* Member States to expand upon preexisting inclusive global review forums, advised by the UNDP, focusing on fund allocation and cultivating forward-looking voluntary minimum standards of digital tracking with Interoperable reporting to:
 - a. Allow sovereign Member States, donor states, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) access to the voluntary reports to:
 - i. Respect domestic policy frameworks and the development priorities identified by each Member State;
 - ii. Recommend targeted action through the identification of key sectors requiring development and support;
 - iii. Focus on advocating for funding and the effective use of resources directed towards tourism sectors, as critical by Member States;
 - iv. Promote transparency while safeguarding national sovereignty, through voluntary knowledge-sharing initiatives and the provision of customized policy advice tailored to the needs of each Member State;
 - v. Recall willing sovereign Member States, relevant non-governmental organizations, and private sector stakeholders, to access voluntary individual Member State reports, with the objective of facilitating the mobilization of blended voluntary contributions from both public and private sectors to support the effective allocation and implementation of funding towards Member States that require funding;
 - b. Accelerate SDG progress by analyzing national trends, development priorities, and future scenarios, providing a system-level perspective through coordinated data processing and modeling activities conducted by United Nations statistical bodies, advised by UNDP in cooperation with national statistical offices and relevant ministries of finance and planning, through the establishment and continued development of country-level analytical frameworks;
 - c. Encourage women's empowerment, ensures their equal access to education, employment, and political participation, and promotes active engagement in decision-making processes at all levels of society;
 - d. Recognize the importance of fund transparency between Member States, emphasizing proper allocation and distribution of funds from larger investors to local communities and tourism enterprises by:

- i. Emphasizing voluntary reporting for Member States in specific national needs that are neither binding nor probing;
 - ii. Calling upon Member States to be proactive in advocating for funding necessity through contextual and situational reports, along with monitoring statistics;
 - iii. Supporting international viewing of national reports to promote transparency and partnership for funding allocation by NGOs and governments;
 - iv. Suggesting that tracking of funding needs be focused on youth-led and women-led businesses and households to alleviate the feminization of poverty and youth poverty rates;
- e. Recommends the funds to be put into regional community funds and managed by local communities with shared supervision with a national review team, and a UNDP advisory panel:
- i. Supporting Member States to establish a national review team to supervise and help manage different regional community funds;
 - ii. Calling upon the UNDP panel to advise Member States' national review teams on the implementation, management, and supervision of their respective community funds;
 - iii. Encourages an evaluation of the revenues and expenses that will be presented in an annual report following an annual review by the Member States' national review team, with advisement from the UNDP panel;
 - iv. Suggesting the utilization of the existing UNDP and global statistics reports to gauge where Member States stand for funding allocation and transparent voluntary reporting in the pursuit of SDG 1.



Code: DR1/5

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda

The United Nations Development Programme,

Reaffirming the commitment to the United Nations *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda) (2015) towards Sustainable Development, particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 (no poverty),

Recognizing that achieving SDG 1 demands data-driven, multidimensional poverty targeting that ensures no one is excluded,

Emphasising the importance of SDG 4 (quality education) and skills development as key drivers of sustainable poverty reduction,

Gravely concerned that gaps between education systems and labour market demands contribute to persistent unemployment and the expansion of populations not in employment, education, or training,

Acknowledging that disparities in the access to opportunities, particularly for vulnerable and marginalised women and youth, remain a significant barrier to inclusive and sustainable development, and break the cycles of poverty,

Emphasizing the importance of aligning development financing with the needs of the most vulnerable populations, particularly those facing compounded socioeconomic and environmental challenges, in cooperation with relevant international and financial institutions,

Convinced that transparent, inclusive, and outcome-focused funding is essential for effective and legitimate international development and noting the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) vital role in coordinating resources to reach those most deprived,

Viewing with appreciation the Targeted Poverty Alleviation through Enterprise-Vocational Training (2014), which led over to 70 million vocational workers trained and placed into employment in its targeted area, and which serves as an inspiration for the present solution to poverty reduction,

1. *Suggests* the creation of the Career Hands-on Initiative and Advancement Program implemented by the United Nations Program of Youth and supported by the UNDP and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which would bridge the gap between education and employment:
 - a. Connecting unemployed adolescents in the job market with businesses and companies that have available roles to fulfill, ensuring skills meet workforce demands by:
 - i. Ensuring fairness by guaranteeing equal opportunities for all candidates, regardless of gender, age, and location through the implementation of non-binding indicative quotas such as youth participation benchmarks and gender balance targets;
 - ii. Addressing accessibility by providing access to digital resources to participate fully;

- iii. Implementing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to measure outcomes and improve the effectiveness of the program;
 - b. Providing access to education and further knowledge with vocational trainings aiming to acquire skills and competencies required for specific jobs;
 - c. Securing the mobilization and allocation of financial and technological resources, through partnerships between Member States and international organizations, to sustain the program and expand existing long-term solutions addressing youth and women unemployment issues by:
 - i. Encouraging the UNDP to facilitate partnerships between Member States, the International Development Association, the Green Climate Fund, and national development banks to expand access to financing for women- and youth-led micro, small, and medium enterprises in high-poverty regions, with a view to directing a significant proportion of available funding toward these enterprises;
 - ii. Scaling the International Trade Centre's MSME support model through structured South-South knowledge exchanges, leveraging proven national programmes and existing initiatives, while ensuring that implementation remains country-led and is adapted to national and local contexts, in order to build and strengthen entrepreneurial capacity in least developed countries;
- 2. *Endorses* the job matchmaking objective to implement the program to bridge the information stability by:
 - a. Highlighting the asymmetry between job seekers and the demands of the companies and many aspects of labor market or local businesses;
 - b. Strengthening the use of support provided by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to help individuals who do not have access to proper education to join youth programmes, especially in small or rural areas, by:
 - i. Establishing outreach, training, mentoring to provide basic support for motivation, opportunities, connection, and skill-training;
 - ii. Utilizing NGOs as critical resources and supplies bridging the digital and educational divide between global core urban centers and regions among the Member States, ensuring the equitable allocation of resources not limited to digital hardware, efficient software, accessible tutorship, and high-speed connectivity on both global and regional scales;
 - c. Promoting youth programs that alleviate the lack of job opportunities, in that the unskilled and less-experienced youth might find difficulties while seeking a job, the programs aim to bridge the workforce and the youth through:
 - i. Providing first-time job seekers with opportunities to reduce the experience gap and offering practical skill implementation to prepare them for stable jobs;
 - ii. Deciding to operationalize a real-time database reflecting contemporary market demands and specific employer requirements to handle the impact of frictional unemployment and the job-seeking cost;

- iii. Integration that would ensure a seamless alignment between industrial demands and individual competencies, thereby facilitating rapid job matchmaking and significantly reducing job-seeking costs for both marginalized graduates and private enterprises;
3. *Encourages* the development and expansion of accessible education and vocational training initiatives aimed at empowering youth in underserved and rural communities, enabling them to overcome socioeconomic and geographic barriers, such that:
 - a. Further recommends the provision of inclusive training programs focused on practical, income-generating skills aligned with local and regional economic needs, particularly in priority sectors such as digital services, sustainable agriculture, small-scale entrepreneurship, and technical and vocational trades;
 - b. Supports the promotion of remote and digital learning opportunities to ensure accessibility with the help of international organizations, regardless of the geographic location, while recognizing existing infrastructure limitations, and encouraging measures to expand reliable internet connectivity, and the availability of digital devices in underserved and rural areas;
 - c. Encourages community-based development by equipping individuals with sector-specific skills and competencies that contribute to local economic growth and resilience;
4. *Calls upon* the incorporation of comprehensive transparency and accountability mechanisms by:
 - a. Establishing clear financial oversight for monitoring the allocation and use of funds through frameworks and reports, building trust in the Program and encouraging participation;
 - b. Implementing data-driven monitoring and evaluation systems to assess program effectiveness using key performance indicators (KPIs) which would identify gaps in service delivery, ensuring that unemployed women and youth receive targeted support;
 - c. Promoting accessibility and clarity of information to make sure that relevant stakeholders, including beneficiaries, can understand program results through clear reporting with public dashboard, feedback channels, and stakeholder consultations;
 - d. Using standardized reporting templates and frameworks to ensure consistency, compatibility, and transparency across all program trainings;
5. *Recommends* that Member States should prioritize gender equity within the job network framework, ensuring all women and girls have equal access to these opportunities by recognizing data from the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), increasing women's participation in technical, digital, and vocational fields and addressing gender gaps in STEM and emerging industries through:
 - a. Promoting the establishment of national gender representation targets for hiring and leadership roles, alongside the development of benchmarks to ensure women's inclusion across both public and private sector employment;
 - b. Securing the use of gender-disaggregated data to track employment, wages, and workforce participation;

- c. Supporting the development of monitoring frameworks to evaluate progress in reducing workplace gender disparities;
6. *Proposes* the facilitation of partnerships among Member States, international organizations, including World Computer Exchange, NGOs, and private sector actors, in order to enhance access to digital devices for underserved, rural communities, and vulnerable populations with the aim of:
- a. Supporting partner-led provision and distribution of affordable or refurbished laptops and related equipment through existing international and regional networks;
 - b. Endorsing the construction of digital public infrastructure, such as public computer libraries, that would allow public access to the job network to those in communities that may not have access to personal devices;
 - c. Supporting women and the unemployed youth through the integration of device provision with digital literacy training and access to online platforms for education, skills development, and employment opportunities;
 - d. Encouraging the strengthening of multi-stakeholder partnerships, coordinated through relevant national institutions, and supported by international organizations, to ensure that fiscal constraints do not hinder the progress of developing states towards digital integration and equitable employment access, including through long-term funding frameworks and continuous monitoring of partnership outcomes.